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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.87

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November 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 91. Humidity 91.

November 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 82 Humidity 94

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918.

大華報 廿二月一十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CTS.
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA SEEKING PEACE.

ENVOYS RECEIVED BY THE ITALIANS.

TURKEY TO LAY DOWN ARMS IN ALL THEATRES.

London, November 1.
According to an Austrian official wireless message the High Command states that the armies early on October 29, by means of a parlementaire, communicated with the Italian Army Command.
Every effort is being made for the avoidance of further useless bloodshed, the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the armistice.
The Italian High Command at first assumed an attitude of unmistakable refusal, and it was only on the evening of October 30 that the deputation was permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary parleys.

Turkey's Surrender.

London, October 31.
It is understood that Turkey has offered to lay down arms in all theatres and to release all British prisoners.
News is momentarily expected of the opening of the Dardanelles and the occupation of Constantinople by British naval forces.

The Break-Up of Austria-Hungary.

London, October 31.
The break-up of what was Austria-Hungary is so rapid that the question is being asked with whom will the Allies negotiate.
Following the announcement that the Czech Council controls Prague absolutely, comes news that the Generals commanding at Agram have placed all their troops at the disposal of the Croatian Council.

German newspapers accept the situation philosophically. Their comment may be summed up in the remark:—"Austria-Hungary is now a phantom. We stand alone and must make the best of it."

German Bohemia Independent.

A message from Vienna says German Bohemia has declared its independence, with the seat of government at Reichenberg. It has elected the German Radical, Herr Paecher, as President.

Fiume Handed Over to Croats.

Amsterdam, October 31.
A message from Budapest says the Hungarian Governor of Fiume, upon instructions, has handed over the town to the Croats.

The Allies and Austria.

Paris, October 31.
The French Press maintains that, as required from Bulgaria, Austria must give the Allied troops free passage through her territory. The use of railways cannot be permitted to act as a screen protecting Germany against attack from the south. In Paris, Count Andrássy is mistrusted. The Entente cannot impede the progress of subject races towards liberty. Count Andrássy's manoeuvre in asking for a League of Nations is for the purpose of escaping complete surrender.—Havas.

Demonstrations in Berlin.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it transpires that Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag addressed five demonstrations in Berlin on Sunday, which were suppressed.
Herr Liebknecht demanded the establishment of a Government which would unite the workmen of all countries within International Socialism.

Herr Ledebour warned his hearers to prepare for anything, asking them to "be ready for action."

Marshal Hindenburg denies the reports that he said the German Armies could only resist for a short time. He says this is untrue, and adds "The German Army and Fleet will not capitulate."

A MESOPOTAMIAN VICTORY.

Seven Thousand Turks Captured.

London, October 31.
A Mesopotamia official message says:—Fighting on the Tigris, begun on the 24th inst., ended on the 30th inst. with the capture of the entire Turkish force there. The prisoners are estimated at about seven thousand, and a large quantity of war material was also captured.

BATTLE OF YSER.

Fourth Anniversary Celebrated.

Paris, October 31.
The fourth anniversary of the Battle of Yser was celebrated by a great demonstration in a theatre at Havre. M. L. Bruas, the Minister of the liberated regions, presided, paying a tribute to the loyalty of Belgium. M. Cooreman, the Belgian Premier, expressed thanks for French hospitality, saying Belgium will not forget.—Havas.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrian Army Giving Way.

Paris, October 31.
In Italy, the Austrian Army is not broken, but is giving way astride the Piave. The Twelfth Army under the French General Graziani, commanding a mixed army, is advancing along the river in the direction of Feltré.—Havas.

TO RESTORE DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Paris, October 31.
President Poincaré received at the Elysee, representatives of the fund raised in England by the Allies' Relief Committee for supplying seeds, implements and live stock to the devastated districts of France.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, October 31.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer sank, with consequences on Tuesday, after collision with a merchantman.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Hard Fighting Continues.

Paris, October 31.
On the Western Front there is hard fighting. French troops are round Guise. Between the Serre and the Aisne, some progress has been made, but the Germans maintain a stubborn resistance, there being frequent counter-attacks. On Tuesday the French brought down 20 enemy machines.—Havas.

American Progress.

London, October 31.
An American official message says:—We advanced our lines northward of Grandpre and occupied Belle Joyeuse farm.

A German Report.

London, November 1.
A German official wireless message says:—Hostile attacks from the Dath frontier as far as the Scheldt broke down before the Lys front.

THE U.S. ELECTIONS.

President Wilson Criticised by Republicans.

London, October 31.
Interest in the elections in the United States on November 5 of the whole of the Representatives, one-third of the Senate and Governors and Legislatures in the States is intensified by the vigorous reply of the Republican leaders on the 23rd inst. to President Wilson's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress. The Republicans therein declare that they stand for peace by victory, not by negotiation. They accuse President Wilson of aiming at Autocracy, desiring full power not only to settle the war but to reconstruct American industry on the basis of universal Free Trade, thus giving Germany advantages she would never be able to obtain militarily.

MARITIME WAR RISKS.

Reduction in Case of Armistice.

London, October 31.
The Press Bureau says the Board of Trade announces that war risks on cargo will be decreased fifty per cent. in cases where vessels sail during an armistice between belligerents.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Austria's Latest Move.

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.
A message from Vienna states: Austria-Hungary has communicated the contents of Count Andrássy's note to Mr. Lansing to the Allied Governments, requesting that they agree to the proposals and to support them in Washington. Count Andrássy on Oct. 29 telegraphed to Mr. Lansing and confirmed Austria-Hungary's complete acceptance of President Wilson's declarations. He said "We are in complete harmony with the endeavours of President Wilson to create safeguards against future wars and to create a family of nations. We have already made preparations to enable the races of Austria and Hungary to determine and carry out unhindered their future constitution in accordance with their own wishes." He called attention to Emperor Karl's unswerving endeavours towards peace since his accession.

Austrian-Germans Furious.

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.
Austrian-Germans are furious at Count Andrássy's representations to America and reiterate their claims to self-determination.

The Kaiser and Abdication.

London, Oct. 31.
A message from Berlin states: The Kaiser has told a number of members of the Reichstag that people must not think he had decided to stay on the throne and added that if the moment came when the interest of Germany demanded it he would abdicate unhesitatingly, but the moment seems not yet come. It is generally admitted that abdication "when it takes place" will be in favour of the Crown Prince's eldest son, necessitating a Regency Council headed by the Chancellor.

Ludendorff's Successor.

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.
A message from Berlin says: General Groener has been appointed Ludendorff's successor.

New Hungarian Premier.

Bales, Oct. 31.
Count Hadik has been appointed Hungarian Premier.

Turkey's Unconditional Surrender.

London, Oct. 31.
Turkey has agreed to an armistice. Reuter is informed that Britain has officially received definite peace proposals from Turkey which are regarded as tantamount to unconditional surrender.

Later.
Reuter learns that Turkey has surrendered unconditionally.

Fighting in Budapest.

London, Oct. 31.
Renewed street fighting is reported from Budapest in which rifles, machine-guns and bayonets were used, there being numerous casualties.

Alsace-Lorraine Diet Summoned.

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.
A message from Strassburg says the Kaiser has summoned the Alsace-Lorraine Diet to meet on 12th November.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

London, Oct. 31.
Following the impressive debate in the House of Commons intense public indignation at the treatment of prisoners in Germany is strongly voiced. The newspapers warmly approve of placing the release and repatriation of all prisoners in the forefront of the peace claims. It was stated during the debate that Austria had treated prisoners mercifully, the greatest complaint being against Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Attack on 100 Miles Front.

Rome, Oct. 30.
The Allied offensive on the Piave has hitherto resulted in our imprisoning over 20,000. The attacking front is now over a hundred kilometres from Grappa to the sea. The 3rd Italian Army, under Duke Aosta, has begun to advance and has established bridge-heads on the lower Piave at Salgarada, opposite Zenon, and Santo Don-di-Piave. The advance of the 19th and 8th Armies threatens, from two directions, Vittorio the enemy's only outlet to the Venetian Plains from the Brenner Pass.

A Rapid Advance.

London, Oct. 31.
An Italian communique states: Eastward of the Piave we continue to advance rapidly, sweeping away the enemy who vainly attempts to stem our march. The heads of our columns have reached Serra, Valle, Ursago, Glarina and Odelzo. Our cavalry has entered Sacle. The 3rd Army is brilliantly overcoming strong resistance between the Piave and Montecano. The opening into Ponte-di-Piave was carried after a very fierce action. We have occupied Asiago. Thousands of prisoners and many captured guns are still uncounted. We liberated numerous Italian war prisoners, whom the enemy had heavily worked on the lines of communication.

Later.
The Italian offensive is rapidly becoming decisive. Cavalry supported by machine-guns and cars, harassing the retreating enemy, reached the region of Sacle, half-way between the Piave and Tagliamento. The breach on the Piave front seems to be the result of the brilliant strategy so successful in France, of hammering the enemy at different points, concealing the real thrust until the last moment. A further advance is expected as the struggle has assumed the character of open warfare.

British Enter Asiago.

London, Oct. 31.
A British Italian official message states: Our advance continues. In yesterday's operations the Northamptonshire Yeomanry, operating in advance of the infantry, prisoners 900. The 3rd Army crossed the Piave to the southward of the 10th Army, which with the 8th and 12th Armies has advanced rapidly. The 8th Army occupied Vittorio, Aerodromes at Tansue and Pordenone, and dumps at Sacle a.c. adfame while 10,000 hostile infantry were attacked from the air near Sacle and scattered in all directions. The British under General Pennella, Commander of the 12th Italian Corps, have entered Asiago.

Infantry's Wonderful Endurance.

London, Oct. 31.
A British-Italian official message states: The Tenth Army continued its advance all day. British cavalry, co-operating with Italian cavalry, reached the western outskirts of Sacle. The 14th British Corps reached the Livenza at Francenigo. The 11th Italian Corps occupied Oderzo. We advanced practically the entire length of the objective planned by General Diaz in October. The infantry's energy and determination is beyond all praise. Despite lack of food, and sleep, and the constant fighting the 37th Italian Division, and the 7th and 23rd British Divisions have advanced without relief to their final objectives.

The Royal Air Force did excellent work, dropped over two tons and fired 20,000 rounds of ammunition with good results. The Sacle Pordenone road is littered with killed, wounded and debris as a result of their attacks. Eight enemy aeroplanes bombed yesterday were found destroyed on Godega aerodrome. Two British are missing. The British operating on Asiago Plateau entered Campovero and captured the heights of Montecat. The 10th Army has prisoners over 12,000.

Debate in Progress.

Rome, Oct. 31.
Austria's official announcement of the evacuation of Italy comes rather late. The fact is the retreat is in consequence of the defeat of the Austrian army after a desperate resistance. Correspondents point out that the capture of Mount Rosen resulted in cutting off Archduke Francis Joseph's group of armies from the armies operating in the mountains. The debate is in progress.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Oct. 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is nothing except out-post and artillery activity. We prisoners a few and inflicted casualties in raids in the neighbourhood of Lequesmy. Our patrols progressed at certain points northward of Raimses Forest.

A French communique states: South of Guise we carried several enemy trenches and approached the road from Guise to Labrie and Lavieville. We continued the offensive between Badiques and Herpy. Livehest fighting is progressing west of St. Fergeux, several counter-attacks being resisted.

A French communique states: The enemy last evening violently counter-attacked west of St. Fargaux, but we maintained our positions. In two days our 5th Army prisoners 1,433, including a Colonel of the Guard of Cavalry and three Battalion Commanders.

The Press Bureau states: The Independent Air Force attacked on Tuesday night two important chemical works, at Mannheim with good results, also blast furnaces at Burbach, railways at Thionville and Offenbourg, and the aerodrome at Hagenau. Direct hits were obtained on all the targets.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: We shot down eighteen aeroplanes and drove down seven uncontrollable. Eight British are missing. Night-bombers dropped 15 tons and one has not returned.

HOME POLITICS.

London, Oct. 31.
A meeting of fifty Unionist and Liberal members of the House of Commons supporting the Government has passed a resolution that the return to the party system during the reconstruction period would be a national disaster and urges all parties to continue the truce. The Labour Party has not yet determined its attitude. In the event of dissolution most elaborate preparations are being made to enable soldiers to vote.

(Continued on page 5.)

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—
33rd Sunday after Trinity, 3rd November, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Russell. Psalm: Kelsey. Te Deum: Ostley. In F. Jubilate: Jones (12th morning.) Hymns: 423, 553. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 15, verses 1 & 7, in unison. 16, verses 1, 6, 9 & 12 in unison. Hymn 429, verses 2 & 6, in unison. Hymn 355, verses 1 & 5, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Crotch and Harvey. Magnificat: Smith (17th morning) Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 423, 208, 437. N.B.—Psalm 13, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 19, 25, 29, 31, 38, 47, and 50 in unison. Hymn 423, verses 1 and 4, in unison. Hymn 308, verses 1 and 3, in unison. 437, verses 1, 3 & 8, in unison. N.B.—Organ Recital on Monday, Nov. 11th, at 6 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—
23rd Sunday after Trinity, 3rd November, 1918. Holy Communion after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Russell. Psalm: 15 Kelsey, 16 Felton, Chant 102 W. A. 17 Turle, Chant 103 W. A. Te Deum: Blissett. Jubilate: Wickes, 3rd Morning. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 291, 58, 249 (Part 3), 557. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 18 Chants 104, and 105 W. A. Magnificat: Mornington. Chant 361 W. A. Nunc Dimittis: Beethoven, 27th Morning. Hymns: 332, 319, 470, 151. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—
Sunday Services November 3rd, Morning 11. Hymns: 128, 592, 217, 218, Psalm 148. Evening 6. Hymns: 599, 191, 252, 293. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Sunday School at 3-30 in the Lecture Hall.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—
Sunday 3rd November, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: The Ven. Archdeacon Barnett.

Peak Church:—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai:—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenary.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Four Killed by Depth Charge.
The Navy Department at Wash-
ington announces that Com-
mander William P. Williamson
and three enlisted men were killed
and 19 others, including Commas-
der R. B. White, injured by the
accidental explosion of a depth
charge on board the United States
steamer ship Orizaba on August 17.
The Orizaba was homeward
bound. No material damage was
sustained by the vessel.

War Damage in Rumania.
A telegram from Bukarest re-
ports that the Rumanian Finance
Minister recently introduced a
Bill in the Chamber of Deputies
raising the war credits of 258,
608,000, by \$12,000,000. All
damages and expenses caused by
the war will be paid from the new
credit, \$24,000,000 being appro-
priated to cover damages. In-
demnities of from 25 to 75 per
cent. will be paid for damage
suffered. For damages of over
\$4,000 only 25 per cent. will be
granted.

Trench Fever Problem.
Dr. Browning, director of the
Bland Sutton Institute of the
Middlesex Hospital, speaking at
King's College recently said
trench fever was one of the
foremost of our wartime prob-
lems. The disease, spread by lice,
caused great suffering and almost
permanent disability, and it was
only by the inoculation of human
beings that the treatment could
be studied. A committee was
specially engaged at this work at
the Hampstead Military Hospital,
but the investigators were ham-
pered by the lack of volunteers
for submission to inoculation.

No German Master Bakers.
The National Association of
Master Bakers and Confectioners
have decided that no person of
enemy nationality shall be
eligible for membership. Mr. H.
W. Lee (London), who presided
at the conference at Birming-
ham at which this decision
was arrived at, urged that
bakers should take the course
already adopted by the bakers
and exclude Germans from their
trade, even when the war was
over. Germans and other enemy
traders had brought the baking
trade in London down to a very
low level. Councillor Barlow
(Kettering) suggested they should
have nothing to do with Germans
in the trade or out of it.

U.S. Prisoners' Parcels.
The War Office, at the request
of the American authorities, an-
nounces that arrangements have
been made to supply the needs of
American prisoners of war in
enemy hands through the Central
Committee for American prisoners
at Bern which is a trustee of the
American Red Cross. In order to
prevent waste and overlapping it
has been decided, at the request
of the American authorities, not to
allow parcels to be sent from the
United Kingdom to American pri-
soners, and parcels will be returned
to the senders. Remittances to pay
for parcels to be sent to individual
American prisoners of war, or for
the benefit of American prisoners
of war generally, may be sent to
the American Red Cross at Bern.
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At the request of the Army
Council, the Director-General of
Voluntary Organizations, is this
year again making arrangements
with contractors for the supply of
a sufficient quantity of plain
pudding for the purpose of
issuing a ration of 1 lb. of pud-
ding to every soldier serving with
the British Expeditionary Forces
in all theatres of war, whether in
the field or in hospital overseas;
puddings for the Mesopotamian
Forces being supplied through
India. The Director-General has
only been able to make the
necessary arrangements with the
assistance of the Food Controller
and the Sugar Commission. In
view of the congestion of traffic
and the necessity for economizing
transport, it will not be possible
to grant facilities for the con-
veyance of consignments of plain
pudding other than those referred
to, and the Army Council hope
that the public will refrain from
dispatching plain puddings to the
troops abroad. The whole expense
of providing the required quan-
tity of pudding to enable every
soldier serving with the British
Army overseas to receive 1 lb. of
pudding will be borne by the Ex-
peditionary Force Canton Funds.



A Gift that will be remembered all the year round.

Our Calendar of CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

is something quite new and attractive.

You cannot imagine any more acceptable gift for friends at home.

Price \$2.50

All ready for posting.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messengers. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 a quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918.

THE COLLAPSE OF TURKEY.

Gradually but surely the once much-vaunted Quadruple Alliance is being smashed to pieces. Bulgaria has capitulated, Turkey has entered into an armistice with the Allies, Austria-Hungary is wavering on the brink and Germany stands in utter isolation. The dream of the Central Powers to dominate the whole of Europe and the rest of the world into the bargain has vanished as dreams do at break of day, and now we have the spectacle of the former great military combine of the West broken in power and faced with the certainty of complete defeat. It has taken a long time to bring matters to this head, and it has only been by flitting force with force that the Allies have imposed their will on their foes, but the task had to be faced for the sake of humanity's future, and to-day we can feel glad that the biggest part of it has been accomplished. The end is not yet, admittedly, but it is daily drawing nearer. Soon the mainstay of the Centralist will have to give in also, and then it will be only a matter of devising punishments suited to the crimes of which our foes have been guilty.

A point that cannot have escaped attention in connection with the recent peace developments is the tendency of Germany's Allies to act entirely on their own initiative, regardless of the bonds which formerly united them. Bulgaria gave in without consulting Berlin, Turkey has concluded her armistice quite of her own will and accord, and Austria is giving every evidence of acting in a similar manner. The collapse of Turkey has come not unexpectedly, and, incidentally, her acceptance of the Allies' armistice conditions occurs almost four years to the day after her entry in the war, for it was on November 4, 1914, that war was first declared on her. That the Turks have been in sore straits for some time everyone has known, and the defection of Bulgaria and the weakening of Austria-Hungary have made her condition desperate in the extreme. Now she has had to agree to the Allies' armistice terms, which include the free passage of the Allied Fleets through the Bosphorus and Black Sea, the occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts so that that passage may be carried out, and the immediate repatriation of Allied war prisoners. That is so much to the good, at any rate, and now it is only a question of deciding the final terms of peace. What these are likely to be can only be a matter of conjecture at the moment, but we can safely leave the negotiations in the hands of the Allied leaders, knowing full well that they will insist on justice being done.

We cannot well think of this truce with Turkey without recalling the lamentable Dardanelles campaign, in which the lives of so many brave Australian and New Zealand troops were unhappily lost on a venture that did not come to full fruition. What we failed to accomplish then, we are able to do now through the gradual wearing down of the Turks until they have been compelled to sue for peace. Turkey must henceforth be counted out as a factor in the war, and what that will mean we all know. It is one of the most immediate moments, it must mean the close of Mesopotamia and Palestine campaigns with the consequent release of our troops in those theatres of war where they have for so long battled under the most trying conditions. The Sick Man of Europe has to pay the penalty for his perfidy; like Bulgaria and Austria, he has only himself to blame for the plight in which now finds himself. He has merely won his full deserts.

Politics after the War.

The resolution passed in London on Thursday regarding party politics will be hailed with general satisfaction. Fifty representative Unionist and Liberal members of Parliament, in supporting the present Government, passed a resolution declaring that a return to the party system in politics during the reconstruction period after the war would be a national disaster, and urges all parties to continue the truce which has obtained during the last four years. It would indeed be a national disaster, and no one can view with equanimity a return to the old order of things. There is no doubt that, if the old system of politics had continued during the war, we should not have been in the victorious position in which we now find ourselves—in fact we could not have carried on the war at all. All or most of the differences have been sunk, and we have seen a Parliament in which all endeavoured to work together for the good of the nation. And why cannot this go on indefinitely, at least until a better method is found? And assuredly the old system is not the solution to the ills of the Government. We are undoubtedly nearing the end of the greatest struggle in the history of the world, and whatever mistakes have happened, we are confident that we have done well. But great efforts are still necessary to bring order out of chaos, so let us continue as we have been doing, burying party differences in a great and overwhelming patriotism.

Austria's Despair.
Austria's plight has become so terrible that her attitude now is one of supplication that an armistice be given immediately. The latest Note from Count Andriassy was telegraphed directly to Mr. Lansing, beseeching him personally to use his influence with the President. The request for an honourable peace has developed into a despairing wail, and it is not to be wondered at. Austria is a sick man from every point of view, and the Note emphasises the fact that peace has become absolutely imperative, if even the remnants of the Dual Monarchy are to be saved from destruction. But we would point out that Austria-Hungary can have peace to-morrow if only they accept the terms of the Allies, and there is no doubt that, in the face of these latest developments, these will be issued at once. After all, the condition of Austria is very pitiable, and, though we have nothing but scorn to offer Germany, we cannot but regard with a certain amount of sympathy the utter destruction of our fallen foe, Austria. Germany is the nerve centre of the enemy combine, and Austria owes her fall to the insidious persuasions of the Hun. We see the distressing spectacle of a nation utterly dismembered, and feeling absolute ruin. They have brought their destruction upon themselves, and peace alone can save them.

Constantinople's Many Captures.
The news of the entry of the Allies into Constantinople is momentarily expected, and it will add one more to the list of historic events in the chequered career of this great and ancient capital. In 330 A.D., impressed by its magnificent sites, Constantine the Great abandoned the old capital of the Roman Empire on the Tiber, and founded in the place of Byzantium, a new metropolis on the Bosphorus, which he called Constantinople. Its walls and public buildings were enlarged and beautified by Justinian in 527-535. Since then it has undergone many sieges by Sassanians, Persians, Arabs, Saracens (six times), Russians, Latins, and Turks; and of its twenty six sieges and eight captures that of the Latins under Baldwin and Dandolo in 1204 was by far the most disastrous, barbarous, and spoliated. In comparison the Turkish sieges were humane and chivalrous: the first took place in 1356; Murad II. made the attempt again in 1422; and Mohammed II. carried the city in 1453. It is doubtful if any other city can boast of such an eventful and stirring history, and soon the Allies will have accomplished its capture once more. Will this be the end of its battles and sieges?

DAY BY DAY.

THEY NEVER FAIL WHO DIE IN A GREAT CAUSE.—EYRE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the German cruiser *York* on returning from a raid on Yarmouth.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.15/16d.

Sugar Duties.
The *Gazette* gives details of the duties payable on sugar and products thereof imported into French Indo-China.

A Dry October.
During October the rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens only totalled .04-inch. There was no rain on twenty-nine days of the month.

Land Sale.
Garden Lot No. 54, Robinson Road, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. offices on the 11th inst. It comprises 15,575 square feet and the upset price is \$779.

Opium Divan.
For keeping an opium divan, a Chinese was fined \$50 by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and six other men were fined \$5 for smoking opium. Sgt. Field prosecuted.

International Circus.
The International Circus opens at the Ming Yuen gardens, North Point, to-night, when a most attractive programme is promised. The attention of readers is drawn to the arrangements for free conveyance to the Circus.

Alleged Big Godown Theft.
Three Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing eleven sheets of steel, valued at \$900, from the Kowloon Dock. Inspector P. Brasil prosecuted and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the third defendant. Inspector Brasil said that the sheets of steel were sold by the defendants at Yau-mai and \$500 had been recovered. The first defendant was employed as a watchman and the other two were boiler makers. He would ask for \$300 bail each. His Worship remanded the case till Tuesday at 2.15 p.m., bail being allowed at \$500 each.

"Trying to Become Good."
The case in which a Chinese youth was charged with envenoming \$1 yesterday again came up, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Sgt. Blackman prosecuted. The mother of the youth deposed that he was a good boy. Sgt. Blackman then tendered a record and it was found that there were three previous convictions against him. Questioned by his Worship, the mother of the youth said that formerly he was bad on account of his associating with bad companions but now he was "becoming a good boy." The defendant admitted the previous convictions but said he was "trying to become good now." His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

List No. 20.

Already acknowledged \$9,567.16

Mr. "Lux" ... 100.00

Total ... \$9,667.16

CONTROL OF SOCIETIES.

The Registrar of Societies, having reason to believe that the Societies, the names of which are set forth below, have ceased to exist, calls upon the Societies to furnish him with proof of their existence within three months.

In the event of such Societies failing so to do, the necessary steps will be taken to declare that such Societies shall be deemed to have ceased to exist.

Sport.—Chinese:—Vanguard Club (previously gazetted as Vanguard Tennis Club).

Miscellaneous.—St. Joseph's College Troop of Baden Powell Boy Scouts.

Darting Societies.—Chinese:—Pat Yat Flood Relief Association in Hongkong.

Miscellaneous.—Office and Information Bureau of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance of the United States.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
No. 995 Sapper A. H. Green was enrolled on 29.10.18 and posted to Engineer Company.

No. 937 Pte. T. Thompson, "D" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 26.10.18.

Reversion.
No. 273 Corporal Q. Edgcombe reverts to the ranks at his own request to avoid trial by Court Martial, dated 26.10.18.

Camp.
All applications for partial or total exemption from attendance at Camp must reach the Orderly Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, 4th November. No applications received after this will be considered, except those in which exceptional reasons for exemption are shown.

Leave.
Captain D. Landale is granted leave from 2.11.18 to 25.11.18. Spr. O. L. Ellis, Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 1.11.18. Pte. B. M. Webb, "A" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave on urgent business, from 1.11.18.

Attached.
Lieut. C. W. Bewick is attached to the Mounted Section for duty during the absence on leave of Captain D. Landale.

Promotions.
No. 117 Corporal W. G. Fitzgibbon, Engineer Company, to be Company Quarter Master Sergeant, dated 1.11.18. No. 885 Corporal A. Lambden, "D" Company, to be Sergeant, dated 4.10.18.

Transferred.
No. 525 Pte. J. S. Dobie is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company dated 30.10.18.

Equipment Board.
The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, November, 8th; Monday, November, 18th; Thursday, November, 23th.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Monday, 4th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 5th Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 8th Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Monday, 4th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

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HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—The depression referred to in our last report continues. There is absolutely nothing doing. The latest cotton quotation is 23 9/16.

Cotton yarn.—A moderate business was negotiated for early requirements. After dropping about a couple of dollars, values have recovered their previous level. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$233/255. No. 12s at \$243/255. No. 16s at \$254/264. No. 20s at \$253/275. Arrivals Nil. Sales 2,500 bales. Bargains 7,500 bales. Unsold stock 5,500 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Market has ruled very slightly easier. Chinese descriptions are quoted at \$40/37 per picul.

Woolens.—Market very quiet and business is hard to mouth. Blankets however are in strong demand and no supplies in view.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of October 5:—Stock—\$5000 bales. Market:—Silk—During the fortnight under review although purchases of 500 bales short reals are recorded, we cannot say that the market has been any more active since our last circular as it is reported that 300 bales L.R. were bought to fill up spaces booked by a "Peking" firm and 200 bales S.R. were bought on speculation. The 6th crop, it is said, will produce about 7,800 bales which is considered a very good one. Exchange which has been unchanged for a few days since our last report, began to drop on the 27th September and on the 1st October it dropped 3 times, reaching as low as 3/8.3/8 and 4/70 for 4m/L/C against 3/9.1/8 and 4/50 for 4m/L/C. L/C, respectively, as quoted on the last day of September, but it went up again on the next day and it has remained unaltered at the rates given below till the close.

Waste has reacted. Dealers report native market very strong at our quotation but foreign buyers cannot pay this limit.

Metals.—Business is practically at a standstill. No enquiry whatever. Demand from up country is dull—consequently very little cargo has been moved.

Sugar.—Market quiet at advanced rates.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 200,000 sacks. Quotations:—Japanese 2nd Patent (old stock) \$2.80 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$3.05 per sack; Australian No. 1 \$3.30 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.40 per sack.

Luxury Tax on Dogs.
The Dog Owners' Defence Association has invited the Kennel Club to join them in the deputation which Mr. Bonar Law has promised to receive before any fresh taxation is introduced affecting dogs. The council of the association suggest that the tax leviable on all sales of dogs should be 5 per cent. from \$25 up to \$100, 10 per cent. from \$100 up to \$200, and 15 per cent. above \$200.

After Order.
N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached to the Engineer Coy. for duty are invited to attend the Camp of Exercise at Lowe during the period 22nd November to 16th December, provided that it does not interfere with their duties on the lights. As far as possible the attendance should be during the week ends commencing 22nd November, 6th December, and 13th December. Those wishing to attend should submit their names to the Adjutant through C.O. of the Battalion before Thursday, 7th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Notice to Officers.
Winter Mess Dress will be worn on and from 1st November 1918.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Leave.—Cadet Ellis is granted 3 months' leave from the 2nd November.

Equipment.—All waterbottles and haversacks are to be returned to store by Saturday, 9th November, carefully labelled with the name of the owner.

Parades.—Sunday, 2nd Nov.—1.45 p.m. The full Company will fall in at Headquarters Band to carry instruments.

Monday, 4th November, 5.15 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Sections at King's Park Range, 5.15 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 6th Nov., 5.15 p.m. No. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mai Football Ground. Band practice at Headquarters.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH PROPAGANDA ABROAD.

London, Oct. 30.
In the House of Commons Mr. R. D. Holt asked: Have proposals been made to the British communities in China, Japan and elsewhere that they should form British schools, a Patriotic League and Chambers of Commerce, and disseminate commercial and political propaganda?
Lord Robert Cecil replied: No such concrete proposals have been made, but His Majesty's representatives everywhere abroad have been requested to give their views.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

London, Oct. 30.
A Mesopotamia official message states: Cavalry eastward of the Tigris forded the river northward of Kalat Sherghat and joined the armoured cars. The enemy heavily attacked on Oct. 28 and forced back our right flank, but failed to drive us off the Mosul road. Reinforcements arrived and restored the situation. Meanwhile our forces advancing up the west bank attacked and drove the Turks from their position and captured Kalat Sherghat. The pursuit continued on Oct. 29 and we penetrated deeply into the enemy's position five miles northward of Kalat Sherghat and prisoners a thousand with much material.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 30.
The silver market is steady.

CANTON BRITISH RED CROSS.

The "Our Day" Fete.

A successful garden fete was held on the Sports Ground, Shamshu, on the afternoon and evening of "Our Day", October 24th, as the result of which over £3,000 was raised for the funds of the British Red Cross. At a similar fete held in 1915, £300 was raised; in 1916 the proceeds were increased to £730 and again last year to £1,455. That the sum should have more than doubled itself this year is a tribute to the organising skill and unremitting energy of the President of the "Our Day" Committee, Mr. O. W. Daroh, and a triumph of hard work on the part of all concerned.

The ladies in charge of the stalls gave much time and thought to making these attractive; the large takings prove how successful were their efforts. The side shows were run with enthusiasm and originality, and provided varied entertainment for large crowds of Chinese who by judicious advertisement had been drawn to the fete.

The day was enlivened by a piper who came from Hongkong for the occasion, and the Band of the French Mission School.

Grateful thanks are due to those, too numerous to mention, who generously put their time and their talents at the disposal of the Committee and to all who opened wide their purses and gave freely to the cause of the Red Cross. The following is a statement of amounts received:

Stalls.	
Bar	£ 704.67
Bran Pie	31.40
Chinese Band Collection	30.50
Chinese Refreshment	
Stall	570.20
Children's Stall	1,304.34
Cocoa Nat Shie	300
Dinner	621.72
Entrance	976
General Stall	1,572.80
Golf	24
Houpla	285.60
Model Engine	57.20
Model Engine purchased by O. W. Daroh	
Eq	360
Men's Stall	2,077.55
Parcel Delivery	135.80
Pig	27.70
Provisions	359.70
Rifle	1,418.08
Scale Theatre	104.50
Shooting	121.80
Slide	275.80
Tee	326.60

Donations.	
Arnhold Brother and Co.	500
Asiatic Petroleum Co.	100
Beck's P.G.	20
Blanchard Rev O.I.	25
Bridge Canton Club	88.83
British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.	50
Bonanza and Co.	50
Boyer and Co.	50
Chen Loo Pak No. 1	100
Ticket Entrance	25
Consulate Fine	5
Daroh N.O.I.	150
Daroh and Co. Ltd.	200
Dea and Co. Herbert	200

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Southern Appeal to United States.

A communication in order to secure the sympathy of the Congress of the United States is being drafted in the Canton Parliament and will be dispatched after it is passed by a joint meeting of the two Houses. It is stated in the letter that the U.S. Government in entering the European war joined the Allies to attack Germany for disregarding existing Treaties and is now demanding a just and lasting peace. The communication says the war made by the southern provinces of China against the North is because the latter has violated the Constitutional Law and the South now demands a just peace, therefore the aims are exactly the same as those of the U.S. Government. It hopes the Congress will sympathise with the Chinese Republic which is following the steps taken by the United States.

Dialde and Son M.	5
Deeabhor and Co. S.	10
General Sier	50
Gerin David and Co.	20
Golf Club	69
Giffith T. E. Ltd.	100
Hannibal and Co. W.A.	50
Holland China Trading Co.	50
H. Miss E. L.	20
Hong Karsun and Co.	100
Ld.	100
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	250
Hucker B. A. W.	10
Humphreys & Co. W.G.	50
Jamieson J. W. C.M.G.	50
Jejeebhoy & Co. D.	10
Kavarsa & Co. B.F.	10
Kavarsa H. S.	5
Kavarsa & Son M. H.	10
Little Adams & Wood	50
Lloyd W. O.	10
Loxley & Co. W.R.	50
Macdonald Wm.	30
Manners & Backhouse	25
Martin A.	2
Mavor G.	100
Mehra M. N.	15
Mogra E. R.	10
New Zealand Presbyterian Mission Members	70
Nowers W.A.	50
Patell and Co.	5
Patel J. B.	7
Pavri K.S.	15
Pohcomull Broe	10
Pan Po Hang	50
Pan Po Hang Mrs.	100
Sharples H.G.	100
Smyth E.H.	12
Spalinger Dowler & Co.	50
Thatcher J.H.	50
Uqbah D.	1
Yacum Oil Co.	25
Yanis A. D.	10
Yanis J. P.	25
White B.J.	35
Wilson B. G. & Mrs.	15
Wong Man Shang	100

Miscellaneous.	
Be	50
Bonanza, Dece and Co.	514.77
Dragon, managed by J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., bought by Sir Paul Chater	594.43
Football	171.70
Sandries	84.05
Total	2360 & \$16,123.54

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 9, 1893.)

The Dollar.

November 2.—The rate of the dollar on demand to day is 2/4.

A Discreditable Practice.

November 3.—In the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Justice Kekryd, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, had occasion to make a few appropriate remarks as to the discreditable practice followed by some local lawyers, of "rushing" unsuccessful litigants for costs. His Lordship said his attention had been called to the custom of getting costs taxed in haste, and then sending a letter to the other solicitor or his client, threatening imprisonment if the amount were not paid at once. It was a highly objectionable practice, and could not be too strongly reprobated. Of course, in a few cases the parties might really wish to avoid payment; but the "screw" was put on often where they really intended to pay, but were not allowed any time. Sometimes it appeared to be a matter of personal spite among the solicitors, and his Lordship was resolved to do all in his power to stop it.

"Deceivers to Receivers."

November 6.—"Shareholder":—We agree with you, but the luxury of publishing your opinion would probably prove an expensive one. The course of too many companies floated in the East during recent years, has been from deceivers to receivers—the initial letter makes a lot of difference, doesn't it?

Beef Dealers on Strike.

November 6.—On Saturday last, the beef-dealers of Hongkong held a meeting at which it was resolved to "strike," by way of protest against the action of the Sanitary Board in stopping the boiling-down of beef fat and tallow in all stages of decomposition in the centre of the town; fines of \$10 and \$25 imposed by the police magistrate for persisting in the obnoxious business, not far from the Central Hospital, had enforced the point, and the men of beef determined to make a stand for a lucrative branch of business. The result was that on Saturday night there was not an ounce of beef to be had anywhere, for love or money. Prudent caterers who knew of the trouble had bought up all they could, and the others—including the Hospital itself—had to go without, or try borrowing, which came to the same thing in the end. All day yesterday the seige lasted, but broke down to day, it being understood that the Sanitary Board will not attempt to interfere with the trade except when the refuse is allowed to accumulate and grow offensive. Beef is now on the market again, and mutton and chickens (which were not in the strike) are down again to normal prices.

Joy on the Rioko.

November 7.—The Rioko was one broad smile this morning, but whether it was owing to the firmness of exchange, the rise in the price of the return of one of its brightest ornaments—our old friend "George" Potts—we could not absolutely determine.

Rifle Shooting.

November 9.—After a keen contest, Mr. Sassoon's Cup in the Hongkong Rifle Association has been finally awarded to Inspector Mann, who thus wins outright, with the splendid score of 82 (reduced by penalty to 53), Mr. F. Smyth making 54, but being disqualified. The Cup was originally presented in 1891, since when there have been 22 competitions for it.

Swiss Medal for U.S. President.

A committee has been formed at Bern for the purpose of offering to President Wilson a gold medal as a token of Swiss esteem for the valuable assistance the United States has given to Switzerland by providing bread, grain, and other victuals.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FAIRALL & CO. NEW BLOUSES

IN CREPE - DE - CHINE, GEORGETTE, LACE ETC.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BAGS AND CLOVES.

Phone 644.

LEFT WITHOUT NOTICE.

Electric Co. Employee Fined.

Ko Chiu, an ex-employee of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., was summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with leaving the Company's service without giving a month's notice. Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared on behalf of the Electric Co. and Mr. E. L. Agassiz represented the defendant.

Mr. Agassiz said he was pleading guilty on behalf of his client.

Mr. Lewis, addressing his Worship, said that the defendant was employed as a fitter in March. On September 25, he left the Company's service without a month's notice. As his Worship knew, the Electric Company was working under great pressure, and fitters leaving the Company's service at a moment's notice seriously inconvenienced them. If a breakdown happened it would not only inconvenience the Company but also the general public. If the defendant was sick, the Company would have given hospital and medical attendance free. The defendant was now employed on the Asia at more enhanced wages. He would ask his Worship to make an example of the defendant, as it was not an isolated case, and his Worship under the Ordinance could impose a fine of \$50. Defendant had the impudence when he returned to ask for the wages due to him but it was forfeited.

Mr. Agassiz said that what his friend termed "impertinence" was only the innocent action of the defendant. He joined the Company together with him and was working on the Asia. The defendant told the third engineer, Mr. Silva, of his intention of leaving, a fortnight before he left. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of August, 1918:—

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June, 1918	\$ 5,921,611.13
Revenue from 1st to 31st August, 1918	3,325,446.87
Expenditure from 1st to 31st August, 1918	2,948,779.70
Balance, \$6,297,678.30	

* Crown Agents' accounts for January also included.

THE "STAR"

FIRE EXTINGUISHER THE SIMPLEST CHEAPEST AND BEST NOW ON THE MARKET

STOCKED BY ARNOLD BROS. & CO., LTD. SOLE AGENTS.



COAT SWEATERS.

In either White, Grey, Camel-hair or Heather Mixture Colour; all Weights and Sizes at prices ranging from \$9.00 each.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 18, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 25.

Wm. Powell Ltd

LATEST STYLES

Glyn's Hand made Hats Old English make

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FRITS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL 1322.

WORTH HAVING.



D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong

"THE BARTON MYSTERY."

Before the Opening of the
Play—The Verdict.

**"Pay-mur—Barton Murder Re-
sult—Pay-mur!"**

In every street and square papers were at a premium, for the long Barton trial was at last over, and Harry Maitland had been found guilty of the murder of Gerald Barton.

In the tube trains that spun through the honey-combed heart of the metropolis, home-going citizens discussed the tragedy, as though it had not been talked to rage for the last three months.

And so the report of the trial filled a dull half hour in the lives of a few millions. The verdict had been based upon evidence that was purely circumstantial, but it had been of a character that was damning from the start. Upon it a fine case had been built up by the prosecuting counsel. A man of great eloquence, he had reconstructed the crime with a vividness that sent bit by bit the hope of the accused man to zero.

Barton had been shot through the heart. Maitland was proved to have gone to Barton's flat at the hour at which the medical expert asserted Barton had met his death. The revolver with which the crime had been committed was found on the floor, and was traced to its vendor who recognized Maitland as the purchaser. That the two men had quarrelled, unprejudiced witnesses were ready to prove. Was anything more clear?

In his cross-examination Maitland confessed to everything but the murder itself, and so the trial boiled itself down to a narrow issue. For the defence it was argued that Maitland bought the revolver to threaten Barton, and that it was actually used for that purpose, but that Barton wrested it from Maitland. Moreover it was asserted that after Maitland had left Barton's flat Barton had changed his mind, and had posted letters to Maitland along with an accompanying note. Maitland swore to receiving them the following morning.

Questioned as to their whereabouts, he asserted that he had burned the letters, but the note which he had retained disappeared unaccountably the same day. To a jury of twelve stolid Anglo-Saxons such a defence made little or no impression. What carried most weight was the character of Maitland himself. Search how they might, the prosecution failed to discover any black incidents in the exemplary character of the prisoner. He stood in the narrow crowded court, an upright, clean-cut figure, reiterating his assertions with a doggedness which did not fail to raise an admiring note in the hearts of the crowd.

Time after time he would glance swiftly towards the pale-faced agonised figure of the girl he was engaged to, flashing, as it seemed, a mute appeal for courage and hope. But there seemed no hope to Phyllis Grey, watching the iron hand of the law gradually closing on the life of the man she loved.

The speech for the defence was a peroration of great length and power, but it failed lamentably, for the eminent counsel could not furnish one thing that could dissipate the hard circumstantial evidence of the other side. Earnestly he argued the point that Maitland would not have left behind him the revolver with which the crime had been committed had he been the murderer. Again, he argued, would Maitland, had he been guilty, have confessed as he did at the time of his arrest that he had gone to Barton's rooms with intent to force from him the compromising letters, knowing as he did that those letters might be construed as the motive for the crime? But it carried no weight, for a cunning criminal might have anticipated the value of such an argument.

It was hopeless from the beginning, and none knew it better than counsel himself. The one thing that could have saved Maitland—the note, evidencing the changing of Barton's mind, and the return of the letters—was missing, and with it went the last hope of the defence.

The alleged letters were coolly dismissed by the pro-

secuting counsel as a pure fabrication. If they had existed, and were, as asserted, compromising letters written by a woman in a foolish moment, opposing counsel had only to produce the woman. Where was the woman? But the defending counsel sat twining his fingers nervously, feeling his ignominious position keenly; and Maitland's face retained its dogged expression.

And so eventually the jury filed out to consider their verdict, and another night of mortal anguish was lived through by those concerned in the life of the prisoner. Then the end came, and it seemed to Phyllis that never was the world so drab and grey, never was life so worthless.

She did not hear the fatal words of the judge; she knew it all before that. She was only conscious of two things, the donning of that hideous black cap, and the look of supreme satisfaction on the face of Mrs. Barton.

GAMBLING DEBT.

Trouble Over the Payment.

As the result of a dispute arising out of a gambling debt, two Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, charged with disorderly conduct at Connaught Road Central, yesterday afternoon.

P. O. King deposed that he was on duty at Connaught Road Central at about 12.15 p.m. He saw the first defendant chasing the second defendant with a chopper, and shouting at the same time. He caught the second defendant. Another constable came up and arrested the first defendant with the chopper in his hand. The defendants gave no trouble when arrested. The first defendant was only chasing the second defendant.

The first defendant, in giving evidence, said that the trouble arose over the second defendant, who tried to borrow \$5 from him. As he (witness) did not know him, he did not lend him the money. He admitted having the chopper, as he said there were ten men assaulting him, so he took the chopper to defend himself.

The second defendant said that the first defendant owed him 20 cents as the result of gambling. He asked him for payment and was assaulted by the first defendant and others.

Addressing the first defendant, His Worship said that the constable had seen him chasing the second defendant with a chopper. He would be fined \$25 or one month's hard labour. The second defendant was discharged.

LEASE OF CROWN LAND.

Tenders are being invited for the letting of Crown land opposite the Central Market, for one year from 28th January, 1919. The lease area is about 22,816 square feet and the upset Crown rent \$1,830 per month.

No matcheds will be permitted to be erected on the ground, but sheds with boarded sides and tiled roofs may be erected. The lessee will be allowed to utilise the area for any of the following purposes:—For the erection of temporary buildings for the holding of public performances under Ordinance No. 18 of 1908; for the erection of temporary buildings for use as a motor garage, subject to the regulations, as to garages being strictly complied with, and no cars to be permitted to stand on any of the public roads surrounding the area; for the erection of temporary shops, etc., which must not be used for domestic buildings except for watchmen, such buildings to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.

Structures erected by the lessee are to be cleared away before the termination of the lease and the ground to be left in a condition to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.

entailing counsel as a pure fabrication. If they had existed, and were, as asserted, compromising letters written by a woman in a foolish moment, opposing counsel had only to produce the woman. Where was the woman? But the defending counsel sat twining his fingers nervously, feeling his ignominious position keenly; and Maitland's face retained its dogged expression.

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As they led him away, he turned and gave her one long eloquent look, that set her tongue free from the paralysis that gripped it. She gave a low terrible cry of anguish, and dropped her pain-wracked face into her hands.

Brigandage is rife in Austria-Hungary. At Florisdorf, just outside Vienna, recently, 10 brigands stopped a goods train and sacked the trucks. The Viennese newspapers state that not only goods trains, but passenger trains are attacked by armed bands, who constrain travellers to give up their clothes and money.

CHURCH NOTES.

We take the following from Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:—

The Chaplain to the Forces who was to have succeeded Rev. O. L. Cooper-Hunt not having come here, H. E. The General Officer, Commanding the Troops has appointed Rev. O. B. Shann of St. John's Hostel, to be Acting Chaplain to the Forces for the time being. Mr. Shann has already commenced his new duties. We are very glad of his appointment for there is much work to be done in the Garrison especially now when the numbers are again at their normal War strength.

It is hoped to open the Peak Sunday School this month. Due notice will be given.

The Collections on Sunday, October 20th, for the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals and for the C. M. S. Hospital at Pakhoi amounted only to \$209.81, subsequently two sums of \$20 and \$5 were received, making a total of \$234.81.

Diocesan Boys' School.—We recently noted the success achieved by this school in the Senior Local Examination of the Hongkong University. We are glad to be able to chronicle the fact that the school has done extremely well in the Junior Local Examination also and that out of 25 boys entered for the Examination no less than 20 passed. The headmaster and his staff are to be congratulated on so excellent a result, also upon the fact that this school obtained 3 distinctions out of the 16 awarded for the whole of Hongkong.

Seamen's Institute.—During August and September extensive repairs were carried out at the Seamen's Institute, the total cost of which was over \$5,000.00. This was paid for out of the general funds of the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong. Early in October all departments of the Institute were opened again and since H.M.S.—came in all the sleeping accommodation (about 33 cabins and 70 beds in dormitories) has been booked night after night. Over 2,000 letters were written in the Institute during October. There is a great demand for books, illustrated papers, etc. All bundles of books should be sent to the Secretary, Seamen's Institute, 21, Praya East. The Missions to Seamen, which flies the Angel Flag, is a Church of England Society which has Chaplains and Institutes in 110 of the largest ports of the world. During the war its work has grown tremendously and all its Institutes have been thrown open to soldiers as well as to sailors. A cordial invitation is given to all sailors and soldiers in Hongkong to make full use of the Seamen's Institute at 21, Praya East.

Owing to changes in the sailing of ships it is expected that the Bishop of the Diocese, who was to have returned at the end of October will not be able to get here before January. This may necessitate the postponement of the confirmation which was to have been held on December 21st, but it is not yet certain. There may possibly be another Bishop here about that time who could hold the confirmation by the permission of the Bishop of the Diocese.

St. Peter's Church.—It has been decided to repair the Organ at a cost of about \$700 to \$800. Mr. Blackett is doing the work. New Hymn Books (A. & M.) and Prayer Books have been ordered from England.

Brigandage Near Vienna.—Brigandage is rife in Austria-Hungary. At Florisdorf, just outside Vienna, recently, 10 brigands stopped a goods train and sacked the trucks. The Viennese newspapers state that not only goods trains, but passenger trains are attacked by armed bands, who constrain travellers to give up their clothes and money.

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CHASED WITH AN AXE.

Trouble with Northern Chinese.

A Northern Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with assaulting another Northern Chinese and with being in unlawful possession of a weapon. Inspector E. Brown prosecuted.

An Indian constable deposed that he was on duty at Jubilee Street when he saw the defendant chasing the complainant with an axe. A Chinese detective came on the scene and arrested the defendant and they both brought him to the Station.

The complainant said he went at about 11 a.m. to the second floor of a house near the Central market to find his friend. The defendant then came out and used abusive language and later brought out an axe and chased him. Two constables then came upon the scene and arrested the defendant.

Defendant said that the trouble arose over the complainant knowing that he had returned from Singapore. He (complainant) tried to borrow \$5 from him and when he refused, complainant started abusing him.

The complainant denied that he had asked for the loan of \$5 from the defendant, saying that he was a stranger to him. Inspector Brown asked his Worship to take a serious view as these Shanghai people were a nuisance in Hongkong. When they had a fight they would look for an iron bar or something of the kind. The axe was a dangerous weapon and if it had fallen on the complainant, it would have killed him.

His Worship said that he found defendant guilty of chasing the complainant with an axe, which was a deadly weapon. He would sentence him to one month's hard labour.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN
COMRADES.**

A Boxer Rebellion Memorial.

American soldiers and sailors who visit London often pass a memorial which would interest them greatly if they were to take a close look at the base relief on the left side of the pedestal. It commemorates a stirring incident of the Boxer rebellion in China, when British fighting-men were led to the assault by an American officer.

On July 3, 1900, during the defence of the Peking Legation, a detachment of British, American, and Russian marines stormed and captured a barricade and outworks erected by the besiegers, which were endangering the defence. No British marine officer was available to take part in the attack, two having been wounded and the third being on duty elsewhere. The 25 British marines, with 15 Americans and 15 Russians, were accordingly led, most gallantly and successfully, by Captain (now Colonel) Myers, commanding the United States Marine Guard, who was wounded in the fighting.

When officers and men of the Royal Marines erected a memorial in London to their comrades who fell in action, or died of wounds or disease in South Africa and China, in 1899-1900, it was desired that one of the bas reliefs should represent an episode of other operations in China, and that described above was chosen. The selection was a testimony not only to a fine feat of arms, but also to the admiration felt for Captain Myers by his British comrades, and to the comradeship of the two corps.

The memorial stands on a slight grassy mound on the south side of the Mall, near the Admiralty. Railings shut off direct approach from the Mall, but there is a path from the Horse Guards' side which gives access to the monument. Captain Myers can be recognised in the bas relief—which faces Buckingham Palace—by his wide-awake hat of the now familiar American pattern. It is not strange that American visitors are unaware of the memorial; few Englishmen could say where in London there is a public monument showing British forces led in action by an American officer.

The leader of the German squadrons then came for him head-on, but Chamberlain had power again, and he planted his remaining shots point-blank. The leader went down on his back, with his body hanging from the gray-yellow machine as it circled to a crash. Thereupon the rest of the enemy quit a bad game.

Meanwhile Chamberlain himself was not so fortunate. After many mishaps, his engine had finally departed this life, and the best he could do was to start a long downward glide toward home, while German machine and anti-aircraft gunners shot at him from every post and battery as he passed above. But one last reserve he had won back into hand—he had unjammed his second machine-gun, with a magazine almost full—and when it became evident to him that he would soon have to land, somewhere he picked his destination carefully. Taking a wide sweep, he started for a support unit of

German troops which he spied some hundreds of yards away. There they were, perhaps a score of them, marching along a strip of road through a patch of woods. Chamberlain swooped for them, pumping a stream from his machine-gun, cutting them down, scattering them right and left. At an altitude of only a few feet he cut over and among them and came to ground under partial cover about one-eighth of a mile in front of the enemy main line, and a quarter of a mile from the French outpost.

**AMERICAN AIRMAN'S
CROWDED HOUR.**

Daring Deeds Worthy of the
Victoria Cross.

The story of an amazing single-handed adventure of a young American airman is supplied by the U.S. Public Information Committee.

Lieut. Edwin Chamberlain, of the U.S. Marine Corps, is the hero of the story. He obtained the permission of his officer to visit a squadron of the R.A.F. "in search of experience," and he found that he had gone to the right place. The major of the squadron in his report says: "Chamberlain requested of me permission to visit the front at the time fighting was in progress. I was very short of experienced pilots and knowing that Chamberlain had been over the lines and had been reported as a dangerous fighter, I requested permission to be allowed to let him go on the morning offensive patrol, unofficially in the circumstances."

Chamberlain returned in a few hours with the record of one enemy plane shot down in flames and another forced to descend.

"My leaders were very pleased with the flying of the Yank," reports the major, "so I put him on the afternoon patrol, where he again did the right thing."

The next day Chamberlain went out with 29 British planes which were escorting French bombers attacking by about 30 enemy aircraft, and each side lost three machines. Soon afterwards the British were attacked by 40 enemy planes, and in the fighting Chamberlain's engine was damaged and his right hand gun damaged. Up to this time he had forced one enemy machine to leave the fight.

Enemy Closing In. Instead of making for safety, Chamberlain stayed by one of the bombers to help escort him, in company with two British officers. Presently 12 German machines closed on them for a finish fight.

Chamberlain's engine was running badly. Apparently the feed was damaged; it would come live for a few minutes, miss and stop dead. He lost speed and altitude. Moreover, his right gun was still jammed, and he had only 100 rounds left in the other. But when one of the enemy singled him out he promptly opened at long range and forced the Hun to earth in a fast dive.

Again Chamberlain had every opportunity to escape. The two British officers had gone ahead at a faster clip and were hotly engaged. Under cover of their action he might have slipped away with the bomber. Again he refused, turned back, and launched an attack which probably saved the lives of both his British companions.

Climbing into the sun unobserved, he picked off the nearest Hun with a burst of 20 rounds at 30 yards. The next he shattered with 25 rounds at 20 yards. Five of the enemy attacked him, and his engine went dead at the same minute. In a haze of bullets he cut up through a loop, dodged into a side slip, and shot a wing off another Hun.

A Final Swoop. The leader of the German squadrons then came for him head-on, but Chamberlain had power again, and he planted his remaining shots point-blank. The leader went down on his back, with his body hanging from the gray-yellow machine as it circled to a crash. Thereupon the rest of the enemy quit a bad game.

Meanwhile Chamberlain himself was not so fortunate. After many mishaps, his engine had finally departed this life, and the best he could do was to start a long downward glide toward home, while German machine and anti-aircraft gunners shot at him from every post and battery as he passed above. But one last reserve he had won back into hand—he had unjammed his second machine-gun, with a magazine almost full—and when it became evident to him that he would soon have to land, somewhere he picked his destination carefully. Taking a wide sweep, he started for a support unit of

German troops which he spied some hundreds of yards away. There they were, perhaps a score of them, marching along a strip of road through a patch of woods. Chamberlain swooped for them, pumping a stream from his machine-gun, cutting them down, scattering them right and left. At an altitude of only a few feet he cut over and among them and came to ground under partial cover about one-eighth of a mile in front of the enemy main line, and a quarter of a mile from the French outpost.

What followed is best told in the report of the British major: "Chamberlain attempted to save his instruments and get the compass before the enemy shelled the plane, and coolly tried to set fire to the plane with his maps. He then crawled to a wood, where he encountered an enemy patrol of three Huns escaping from the French lines, and although being unarmed he threatened the enemy with his round compass, which looked like a grenade, and two of the enemy ran and one surrendered, and Lieutenant Chamberlain brought him in a prisoner."

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 1, as follows:—

The Canton Parliament held a joint meeting yesterday and passed a resolution to send a telegram to the United States Government declaring that the South-west is at war with the North for the same principles as America is fighting, with Germany, and concluding that now peace is spreading all over the world the southwest only wants a just and reasonable peace as does America.

A Permanent Peace. The meeting also passed another resolution to send telegrams to the Southwest provinces stating that peace must be permanent and legal, otherwise further sacrifices will be made to continue struggle for the real Republic.

No Disease. During yesterday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

"Nobody to drive Black Maria!" The incredible, so conveyed, shocked more than one London police magistrate (says a recent issue of the *Daily Chronicle*), whatever its effect might be on the few interned burglars still left us. It is difficult to realise that our present splendid police system is not yet a century old. Even if the strike of to-day becomes more widespread we shall be far better off than Kensington was before 1825, when Peel established his force. Then the fifteen square miles of the Westend had only three constables and three head boroughs; and it was not until ten years later that the county towns organised their watch on the modern system.

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Worthy of a V.C. What followed is best told in the report of the British major: "Chamberlain attempted to save his instruments and get the compass before the enemy shelled the plane, and coolly tried to set fire to the plane with his maps. He then crawled to a wood, where he encountered an enemy patrol of three Huns escaping from the French lines, and although being unarmed he threatened the enemy with his round compass, which looked like a grenade, and two of the enemy ran and one surrendered, and Lieutenant Chamberlain brought him in a prisoner."

"Further along on a stream he found a French colonial wounded soldier, and under the fire of enemy snipers he boldly carried the wounded man through the open stream, his clothes being torn by enemy fire, and delivered both the wounded colonial and prisoner to a French outpost. He then reached a phone and reported 'ready for duty' in typical Yankee fashion."

What the young airman did next was equally extraordinary. He tried to hide the whole affair. He refused to give the French his name or any account of himself. He wanted to get away and to have nothing said of it. With a stant to his credit that the whole tribe of dare-devil airman might have envied, he was finally worried lest he might have exceeded his military permission to "acquire experience."

"If the Yank had been attached at the time to my squadron," says the major, "I would not hesitate to recommend him for the V.C., and if the Commander-in-Chief would approve I would recommend him for the V.O., as he undoubtedly deserves the highest reward for his valour in the air as well as on the ground."

It's the oddling that disables a cripple, and not the limb he has lost. That is the great thing we must watch out for when our wounded come home. Families who coddle their returned soldier will be his worst enemy." So speaks Mr. F. R. Bigler, who is just now busily occupied in New York in finding opportunities for the employment of disabled American men in local factories. Mr. Bigler himself lost his right hand and his left leg in a railway accident on West thirty-one years ago, but has been earning a livelihood ever since, first in the packing business and for the last twenty-two years with the Kansas City Gas Company. The hardest thing he ever did in his life, says Mr. Bigler, was to screw an electric light rosette into the ceiling of his house. The problem—not a simple one for a man with one hand—was to hold the rosette and screw at the same time. He accomplished the task by using his shoulder to hold the rosette fast while he drove home the screw. To simplify cigarette rolling for cripples, Mr. Bigler has invented a device with a small cylindrical steel rod around which the paper is rolled and over which slides a funnel bar. This is slipped up through the funnel to receive the tobacco, the paper slips off and the cigarette is ready.

Mr. William Hard, the Washington correspondent of the *New Republic*, notes that it is now becoming difficult to see an American Cabinet Minister except by appointment, and, in his opinion, the disuse of the any-electro-gram interrupter method of doing business is a distinct gain. Mr. Hard tells us that he himself got "a good lesson" once on this point from Mr. Arthur Henderson when he was a member of the British War Cabinet. The Minister fixed a definite time for seeing him, and asked for a schedule of the questions to be asked. On the appointed day, at the appointed hour, which was 3.15, Mr. Hard presented himself. Mr. Henderson drew out from a pigeonhole the schedule of questions, together with a set of dictated answers. "He elaborated," says Mr. Hard, "on those answers conversationally. I asked him supplementary questions. He answered them. I saw him once. He had made up his mind what he wanted to say, and he said it. And at four o'clock precisely the next visitor came in and Mr. Henderson rose, and I took my hat." Mr. Hard was converted to the appointment system.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The question of equal pay for either sex was bound to come up sooner or later, and now that this matter is much on the public mind it is well to remember that in the arts, practically ever since women have competed with men in this field, the recompense has been according to value given. The woman who can write a popular play, a popular novel, or a popular song will reap the reward of her ability regardless of her sex. How many people know that Hannah More is reputed to have made as much as \$30,000 (a huge fortune in the eighteenth century) by her plays, mostly of the religious order? To-day many of the writers with the largest public are women—for instance, Marie Corelli, Florence Barclay, Ethel Dell, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

In a recent Sunday paper there was an account of a recent production at Llanystumdwy of a film depicting "The Life of Mr. Lloyd George." The natives of the village, we are told, were vastly interested in the work of the cinema men, especially "two old village worthies." "Their faces were a perfect study," said the article. "Neither of them had ever seen, or heard of a cinema film." It is quite possible that these two sophisticated souls are brothers of that other "oldest inhabitant" who on overhearing a discussion about the war the other day, exclaimed, "Goah! Have they gotten to feightin'?"

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The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS



It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the Magnum size

"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918 Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Baggage closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable were raised to 1½ annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Bughalia).

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 3rd Nov., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per THORPE, 3rd Nov., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands and Straits—Per SUWA-MARU, 3rd Nov., 9 a.m.

Amoy and Straits—Per TAI WAN MARU, 3rd Nov., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 4th November.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 4th Nov., 9 a.m.

Wohhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per IP-SHING, 4th Nov., 5 p.m.

Hankow—Per TUNGSEING, 4th Nov., 5 p.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per Chidlar—4th Nov., 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok & Burma—4th Nov., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 5th November.

Shanghai and North China—Per SIN-KIANG, 5th Nov., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan & Kobe, Honolulu, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per KOREA MARU, 5th Nov., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6th November.

Tientsin—Per KUROSHIO, 6th Nov., 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, B. M. B. Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—6th Nov., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 6th Nov., 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 1d. 11h. 15m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably in the vicinity of Shanghai and slightly elsewhere. The anticyclones are now situated over S. Manchuria and a depression is indicated over the lower Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.80 inch. Total since January 1st 36.39 inches against an average of 80.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction	Forecast
E. & S.E. or variable winds, moderate; generally, occasional rain.	The same as No. 1.
1. Hongkong to Gap Road.	The same as No. 1.
2. Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Nov. 1, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
					D'fion. Force.	
Yokohama	5a	30.35	37		sw	10
Nagasaki	5a					
Kobe	"					
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